NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JULY II, 1859.

New-York Daily Tribune

AN IMPORTANT DEMONSTRATION.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE NECESSARY TO THE SOUTH

SPEECH OF THE HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

About noon yesterday a large concourse of people assembled in the City-Hall Park to near their Representative in Congress address them, on his resignation of the high effice which they have so long conferred spen him, and which he has so honorably and so ably filled. There was a large number of ladies present; and, though the heavens frowned, and the sky grew dark, and the rain came down upon the earth, there was but a brief interruption of the orator's remarks.

Mr. John Bones came forward on the platform which

had been erected for the occasion, and introduced Mr.
Stephens to the audience, whereupon the honorable
gentleman arose and proceeded to address his late constituents, in substance, as follows:

Mr. Stephens returned thanks for this popular display

on the part of his constituents; for there was much to enhance his appreciation of the compliment nt to enhance his appreciation of the compinent inmended to be bestowed. It was an imposing assembly—
net only of the voters of the district, but of the fair of
the land—the mothers and the daughters; an assembly
not only of political friends, but of political fees—all of
which tended to enhance the demonstration. It is not
every one in political life that has been so fortunate as
to receive such a compliment at its close. It was not
an uncommon thing among the ancients for public men
to be extracted and even in this country some fail to an uccommon thing among the aureus for protected to be estracised; and even in this country some fail to meet the popular approbation; hence he was particularly gratified at this testimonial, and responded gratefully for this good feeling on the part of his constitu-

storms, as he has, many of his associates have been wrecked. He has been more fortunate; but claims nothing for himself—it was all owing to the personal Being entertained for him by his constituents; and he again expressed his gratitude for this display, coming from the source it did, and in the beautiful and flour-thing City of Aponta.

isbing City of Augusta.

The occasion was suggestive of thoughts of regret, as all partings are; but he would not dwell upon those thoughts. He was not as one about to part from friends, but rather like the weather-beaten mariner—after passing through the dangers of the mighty deep, he sails upon his last voyage, heaves in sight of his wished-for home, and once more lands on terra firms, never to sail again upon the troubled sea; so he felt today. [Applause,]

Another source of gratification is in the fact that he leaves the country in as good condition as he found it—

leaves the country in as good condition as he found it— much better, in fact, and materially advanced in all the elements of weath and power.

Here Mr. Stephers made some remarks in relation to

State policy, which we omit.

He was gratified that his conduct in the political field had been approved; and he would briefly let his audience know how the political questions which have agitated the country now stand.

He alluded to his connection with the annexation of

He alheded to his connection with the annexation of Texas—one of the most momentous questions, and the first which he had ever met with. It was a farry ordeal, for he then stood in opposition to his friends; but a sense of duty in pelled him to adopt the course he did. The secret history of the subject has never been written. The annexation of Texas secured four Slave State 10 the Union. Without claiming any honer for himself, he stated that the resolutions that passed the Senate were drawn up by himself and Brown of Tennessee, and that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Tyler never saw them until they were in print. In 1850 Mr. Hale asked Daniel Webster, the great constitutional to admit a Territory, with a guaranty of four Slave States, into the Union? Mr. Webster replied "I do!" This was one of the most gratifying events of his life. In six years, notwithstanding the disagreement and difficulties through which he passed, he lived to see the ablest expounder admitting, in the face of the world, that the act of admission was constitutional; and now, were of all natters and creek agree that it was right. that the act of admission was constitutional; and now men of all parties and creeds agree that it was right.

A greater and fearful crisis arose—that was the whether our institutions should be starved out; whether the South should submit to degradation. He would not give the history of those times, but simply say, in regard to the part he took, it is passed; what he did is done, but whether right or wrong, the record is made up. The South was successful; she asked nothing wrong from the North, and got only what was right. He was perfectly willing to remain in the Union, but simply said. Stay the hand of oppression. As much as he loved and admired the Umon, if the South was to be hemmed and hedged in, he was for resistance; sooner than submit to practical or theoretical questions of

, he was for resistance. believed truth would triumph; all the South He beheved truth would triumph; all the South wants is decision, union, patriotism. He believed in the power and oundpetence of truth, and would ask for nothing wrong. The great principle to be carried out is expansion—the right of the people of the South to go to the Territories with their slave property, pro-tected by the Constitution, on a platform of equal vicints.

The question was fully settled as a principle, that Congress should make no discrimination in regard to sectional rights in the Territories, but that the people of each Territory, when about to form a Constitution as a State, should decide for themselves whether they should come into the Union as a Free or Slave State.

The Missouri Compromise doctrine, the Texas doctrine, the Territorial doctrine of Ratus King in 1817, bave all been abandoned. In the admission of this principle, it was not a triumph of the South, but a triumph of justice, truth, and right. The settlement was fully up to the demands of the South. She never asks but for what is right. The principle is now rettled that Concress shall abstain from all legislation on the subject of Slavery in the Ter-ritories, whether as to the North or the South; and the ritories, whether as to the North or the South; and the Territories are now open to all sections; and have the privilege of adopting Slavery or not, as the people may choose, when they come to form a Constitution. These measures, however, did not go as far as he wished; he would have Congress to give protection to slave property in the public domain as long as it remained in a Territorial condition.

A majority at the South differed with him—not more than the state for many in Company and with

A majority at the South differed with him-not more than twenty five men in Congress agreed with him-but be finally yielded to the doctrine of non-interven-tion, because it was not aggressive; and because it se-cured for all practical purposes what we wanted. If clunate and soil do not favor Slavery, it will not go

cured for all practical purposes what we wanted. If characte and soil do not favor Slavery, it will not go into the Territories.

Many thought all the disension on the Slavery question had nothing in it. Slavery wouldn't go to Kansas, Nebraska, Ne. What harm would be done if the Wilmet Provise was passed! It is true, it was an abstract principle which had been gained; but some of the greatest questions in the governments of the world have been abstract. He would advise as strong resistance to abstract as to practical questions. Nations which submit to abstract questions of wrong will not long maintain their independence. Let no man, then, say that all their discussion about Slavery in the Territories was for personal motives, and that all the setalis amounted to nothing.

Fates of empires have been settled by abstract questions. The Dred Scott decision was only in regard to one slave, but it contained an abstract question of great importance. Mr. Stephens etted several law cases where the interests immediately at stake were small, but wherein great abstract principles were contained; and asked where would have been the Dred Scott decision but for the debate in Congress? Let no man place too light an estimate upon theoretical questions. He cited our own Revelution, which, as Mr. Webster says, was "fouglist upon a preamble." The demand of the Colonies for the removal of the tea and stamp duties were granted by the British Government; but the right of taxation was assetted in the very act

the British Government. On the same principle, let no one be deceived, or place the small an estimate on public men in their discussions, even when they threat-en a dissolution of the Union, and even on an abstract principle. He would not advise the South, or any por-tion of the Confederacy, to remain members of a body in which they were not compaling all the principles of in which they were not equal in all the principles of

in which they were not equal in all the principles of justice.

Bis reason for retiring was, that all these questions are now settled. Everything buman is passing away; there is nothing eternal but change. Our bodies yield to this law; death is incident to all; and governments are lable to the same law. The most powerful of the bresent day, even our own, must pass away. We know not when it must obey this law of enauge; he would not basten its dissolution, but rather prolong its existence, and included in the hope that a far more defining a bestion even than the present one await me. glorious position even than the present one awaits us.

Mr. Stephers repeated that he had endeavored to
discharge his cuties fasthfully. The settlement of the good, if we are but time to curselves: the settlement wa-affirmed by the Judiciary as well as the Executive and we can divide Texas in o five Slave States, and get Chihuahua, Sonora, &c., if we have the Slave

opulation.

He had been asked. What are the prospects for the fuure? What is to become of the Atti Slavery sen-timent of the North, and whether Slavery is as secure

as it was?

As he said in 1850, he would repeat now—there is very little prospect of the South settling any territory outside of Texas; in fact, little or no prospect at all, unless we increase our African stock.

unless we increase our African stock.

This question his bearers should examine in its length and breasth; he would do nothing more than present it; but it is as plain as anything that unless the number of African stock he increased, we have not the it; but it is as plain as anything that unless the number of African stock be increased, we have not the population, and might as well abardon the race with our brethren of the North in the colonization of the Territores. It was not for him to advise on these questions, he only presented them; the people should think and act upon them. If there are but few more slave States, it is not because of Abolitionism or the Wilmot Proviso, but simply for the want of people to settle them. Carnot make States without people; rivers and mountains do not make them, and Slave States cannot be made without Africans. I am not telling you, he said, to do it, but it is a serious question concerning our political and domestic poincy; and we do not want voters and declaimers so much as thinkers and reasoners. It is useless to wage war about abstract rights, or to quarrel and acuse each otner of unsoondness, unless we get more Africans.

Many had asked him what ne thought of public sentiment on this question. He would reply, that the institution of Slavery is now stronger than it was sureen years ago, when he entered Congress. Nothing improved like it—nou it is now fixed firm and secure in its position.

In his indement, ours is the only Covernment con-

In his judgment, ours is the only Covern cent consistent with nature. He did not agree with some as to the manner of meeting our opponents; while many persons were offended and a tonished at the Higher Law doctrine of Seward, he believed, himself, in a Higher Law. He believed in a higher law of the Creator, and the Cossituation must sostain and rest upon this higher law. The opponents of Siavery were endeavoring to make things equal (black and white people) which the Creator had made unequal. Our opponents, then are warring against a principle, while we are warring for it. Negro slavery is but in its infancy—it is a mere problem of our Government; our fathers didn't understand it. I great that all the public men of the South were once against it; but they didn't understand it.

only the best, but it is the only Government founded upon the principles of nature. Aristotle and other an-cient philosophers had fulled in their theories of Govcient philosophers and fulled in their theories of Government. Gradation is seen in everything in nature—in the flowery world, from the japonics down to the violet, in the vegetable kingdom, in the stars, and even in men. All government comes from the Creator. Statesmen never looked to this principle of gradation, but our Government is the only one founded on it; and our policy, our institutions, and African slavery is founded on it. It is not for us to inquire into the great mysteries of nature; and it is most foolish to attempt to make things better than God made them. [Appliance.]

Applause.]
Statesmen and private men should take things as Statesmen and private her another take though of God founced them, making the greatest amount of happiness out of the elements which we possess. We ought to increase and expand our institutions. If they do not increase the amount of happiness to all—black and white—then they ought to be abandoned. He repudiated the doctrine of the greatest hap-piness to the greatest number. One hundred repudiated the decrine of the greatest happiness to the greatest number. One hundred
persons have no right to have happiness at
the expense and injury of ninety-nine. If Slavery
is not best for the African, and doesn't increase his
happiness, it ought to be abolished. If it does, then
our institutions are founded in nature—we are fulfilling
our destiny, and we stand upon this higher law. He
wouldn't support a Constitution that was inconsistent
with this higher law of nature. And until the "leopard can change his spots, or the Ethiop his skin," don't
tell me, he said, that it is unlawful to hold shaves.

He had been asked, with these views, what is to
become of the country. Fanaticism might be spread-

become of the country. Fanaticism might be spread-ing at the North, but Slavery is getting stronger, and will continue to get stronger, whether in the Union or

afraid of the consequences; in or out of the Union Slavery will grow strong as time goes on. When he entered Congress the Missouri Compromise excluded Slavery from the Territories; now it is not

excluded from a portion of land over which floats our

national flag.

He aliuded to the Anti-Slavery sentiment which prevalled in Virginia in the early days of the commonwealth, and argued that it is useless to war against the progress of events. Every restriction has been taken off Slavery; a Fegitive Slave law has been pranted. There are more men at the North to day who believe in the social and moral condition of Slavery than when he went to Congress. Witherforce's theory has failed; Carlyle has repudiated his Abolition doctrines; and even The London Times has partially kept up with him in his opinions. Freedom for the negro has been tried in the West India Islands, and failed, and the defect is now attempted to be remedied by the introduction of Chinese coolies, under the title of "apprentices." They had better resort to the original state of tices." They had better resort to the original state of

things.

All, he continued, depends upon ourselves for the future. With our constitutional rights, and with the present principles of political policy, in his judgment, we are just as sale, and even safer than we ever were. We must remain united; if we are ever divided our We must remain united; if we are ever divided our day of doom will surely come. All nations, when they coase to grow, begin to die: we should, then, endeavor to expand and grow. Central America, Mexico, are Il open to us. He does not believe that the country is arge enough; but believes that a diversity of inter-sts will strengteen the Government better than if all

large enough. But believes that a diversity of intercets will strengt-sen the Government better than if all
were homogeneous. He looks forward in the future to
the acquisition of Cuba, but was never in favor of paying Spain much morey for it—not more than \$1,000,000
or \$2.000,000. If Cuba wants to come into the Urion,
he would not ask Spain; but would be in favor of repealing the neutrality laws, so as to give our people a
chance to help her in her wish.

He saw to reason why we should pay \$30,000,000 for
it; we have already spath reveral millions in preventing Americans from going to Cuba—and he wants the
United States to quit holding the Island while Spain
skins it. (Crics of Go on! Go on!)

The best time to quit, resumed the speaker, is when
nobody wante you't equit. What I have said about
the principles of Savery is a new thing. Philosophers
never thought much about a government founded on
rature. All things how are slow in development, &c.
He alkaded to the theories of Copernicus, of Galikoo,
of Adam Smath, of Watts, of Newton, of Fulton—to
the stemboat, the telegraph, &c.—all were slow in
aveloument. and the same principle will apply to our f Adam Smith, of Watts, of Newton, of Fulton—to be stemboat, the telegraph, &c.—all were slow in evelopment, and the same principle will apply to our

erkment.

e would now take his farewell leave. My race is He would now take his farewell leave. My race is deter, said he, my career is ended—whether for good or evil, the record has been made up. He has endeavered to perform his trust to the best of his ability. He does not quit the service of his constituents from discontent, for he is perfectly satisfied, if they are. He would not change a single act of his past life, and was perfectly willing that his public sets should be squared by the rule of the Grecian statesman: "On all oc-"casions a public man should act not only as if he thought the act was the best that could be, but as if it was the very best that could be done."

was the very best that could be done."
e would not say that he would never hold office ine read not say that he would never hadd office if any great emergency, for that would be insolent, but if any great emergency should arise, even if it were accessary to shoulder his musket in defense of his country—though he could not do much in that way— yet he would had himself ready to obey the call of his country. But there was no office under heaven which he would have in preference to that of Power which

THE GREAT BALLOON EXPERIMENT. DETAILS AND INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP

MR. HYDE'S ACCOUNT.

From The St. Louis Republica.

The writer was a passenger in the air-ship Atlantic, which left St. Louis on the evening of Friday, July 1, and lended near the eastern above of Lake Octario early in the afternoon of the next any. The public are air-any sequalisted with the particulars of the depart nuc. At a little after to o'clock, Prof. John Wise of Lancaster, Pa., took his place in a large wicker basket suspended to the "concentrating hosp" of the balloon, the top of which basket or car was about sixteen feet from the beat. The balloon, then being restrained the top of which basket of ear was about sixteen feet from the beat. The balloon, then being restrained from derting into space by a handred or more stout bands, was suffered to rise sufficiently to tring the hoat in trim, whereupon Mr. John La Mountain of Troy, N. Y., Mr. O. A. Gager of Benuington, Vt., and the writer, stepped in. The aeronauts had very kindly allowed me to accompany them, on condition that if at any time my weight should prove an obstacle to the success of the voyage, I was to be landed—not thrown off as ballast, of course, but brought safely to the ground, and the avoirdupois thus put off exchanged for substances of lesser gravitation—while the others were to go on. To this arrangement there could have been no objection on my part, and there was none, as I very well knew that once aloft the voyagers would not be likely to come down, noless for extraordinary cause, until they had accomplished as much as possible of be likely to come down, noless for extraordinary cause, until they had accomplished as much as possible of their journey. I felt, and still feel, earnestly gratified for the unusual privilege granted me by Messrs. Wise, La Mauntain and Geger, and although I have several times told them that, it is due to their generosity to make this public acknowledgment. More clever and kind-hearted men I never knew.

But I am keeping the balloon from going ap, as did also the crowd, who pressed about us in such a manner that to adjust the fan-wheels of the machinery intended for raising and depressing the ship without the dis-

that to adjust the fan-wheels of the machinery intended for rai-ing and depressing the ship without the discharge of ballast and gas was found to be impracticable. Thus the good people, anxious to perform any kind office except to step a lattle one side, delayed the ascension somewhat, and compelled the aeronaus to reinquish any porpose the wheels might have served, as they could not be arranged in mid-air without risking life. The cargo consisted of 300 pounds of sand in bags; a large quantity of cold chickers, tongue, potted mests, sandwiches, etc.; numerous dark-colored, long-nicked vessels, containing champagne, sherry, sparkling catawbs, claret, madeirs, brancy and porter; a what is expressed in that convertions parameters and of reed temonade and a bucket of water; a compass, barometer, thermometer and chart; bundles of the principal St. Louis newspapers; at express package directed to New-York City; cards of cancidates for clerkships in several of the Courts; tumblers, cups and knives, and perhaps other articles which have escaned use.

tumblers, cups and knives, and perhaps other articles which have excaped me.

At the word, those who were holding onto the sides of the boat simultaneously let go, and the Atlantic rose slowly and majestically above the many thousands who were gathered in the vicinity, and sailed off in a direction a little north of north east. I have seen mary large assemblies, but never any to compare in numbers with the throngs who occupied Washington square, inside and outside the inclosure, who blacked the roofs of housesgand the tops of lumber-piles, and who filled the streets. The applicating shouts of the people reached our cars for some time after we left the earth, growing fainter and fainter as we receded. When we no longer heard their voices, we ceased waving our hats, took seats, and prepared ourselves to enjoy the sublimity of the varied scenery that presected itself for hundreds upon hundreds of nules around, and Mr. La Mountain announced that it was 6:40 e clock.

6:40 c clock.

The City of St. Louis was an imposing and magnificent spectacle, showing that, large as I knew her extent of territory to be, filled up with the most substantial evidences of commercial power and wealth, I had not, from passing through her streets and viewing the mighty arteries throbbing with all the elements of busy life, and trade, formed any alequate conception of her not, from passing inrough her streets and vasting the mighty atteries throbbing with all the elements of basy life and trade, fermed any adequate conception of her real greatness. As it would not be easy to sketch on carvas a correct view of a city, as seen from above, similarly difficult must be the undertaking when essayed upon paper. From a general appearance of squad-timezs—the word may not be very elegant, but is the only one suggesting itself which conveys the idea—objects gradually became less clearly defined; the smoke from the foundries disappeared in the sky; streets grew narrower and darker; and finally the city faded into a spot. By this time the barometer had fallen four inches, and the belloon commanded an extended view of the Mississippi the Missoni and Illinois rivers. Leaving the nonzest of streams to the left, I had an opportunity to realize, as much as is possible to a practical person, the meaning of poetic dreamers when attempting to portray the silvery, glittering sheen of the waters, produced by the rays of the declining sm. Nothing could be imagined more georgeously beautiful. We cracked a bottle of Heidesck on behalf of the silvery, glittering sheen.

of the silvery, glittering sheen.

The strips of timber land and fields of newly harvested grain of that portion of Illinois over which our silken globe was gliding, were not grotesquely mingled as they might be supposed to be when viewed from the distance, but, lay like a floor of mosaic masonry, regu-lar and square. To our vision there were no hills noalleys, every object appearing set upon a

At ten manutes past 7 o'clock the barometer stood at 24° and the thermometer indicated 55°. I had now the singular sensition about the ears which has been described as the experience of all aeronauts on their first voyage. It was neplensant and annoying, but by first voyage. It was neplensant and annoying, but by no means painful: very much a feeling one has when, while bathing, these organs become stopped up with water, making the tympanum grate rather harshly a may sound. The monster vessel had expanded a goodeal since the ascension, and had acquired a more re deal since the ascension, and had acquired a more re-tund and symmetrical appearance than that exhibited upon starting. In a few minutes gas was blown off from the tube at the mouth of the balloon, the signal that it had become inflated to its fullest capacity. Pro-iessor Wise, who had charge of the rope connecting the valve at the top, promptly gave it a pull, and im-mediately thereafter a quantity of bluish vapor floated mediately thereafter a quantity of bluish vapor floater off and circled upward. This was at 15 manutes after o clock. A quarter of an bour later, the air-ship had de seemed very considerably, the barometer indicating 2 inches and the thermometer (5). All this time the happy quartette had been conversing about the magnificence of the scenery, relating anecdotes, and watching with increat the progress of Mr. Brooks's balloon, the "Comet," which had preceded us from Washington square. Every vestige of St. Louis had now vanished from our sight, and we were drifting at a wonderful rate of speed toward our far-off destination. I do not of travel known. Steaming down a rapid current in a bont on a lovely evening, with sublime bluffs, roman-tic caverns and green foliage on either side, glistening accavers and green tonage or carried and delight-shives below and mild sky above, is grand and delightis inclinally glorious. But these erjoyable methods of travel, I felt, yielded in point of dainty pleasurable-ress to the birdilke grace and impressive surroundings of neigh navigation. With us no breath of breeze was of actial navigation. With us no breath of breeze was stirring. The buoyant down of a thistle, released from the sillow car, would have fallen to the boat by its own specific gravity. In all this calmuses our monster the earth, and gave to the color of the soil the appearance of towen lakes. By this time the sun had sat to the inhabitants of the earth, though to us it was four or five degrees above the horizon. At it minutes after two saw our escort, the Comet, which looked like a mere bladder, effecting a landing far to the north-west. Too much credit cannot be given to the extensive range of more than telescopic vision possessed by the inhabitants of Pana, Ilinous, and the citizens of Fort Wayne, Indiana, whose delighted eyes were blessed with a special and exclusive sight of Mr. Brooks's balloch, at one place at 1 o clock a.m., and at the other three hours later.

and principles which the retired statesman carries with him into private life.

and principles which the retired statesman carries with him into private life.

and the captaration is apparent that this depression was the result of the discharge of gas, the buoyant wer. To arone for the descent it was in turn requi-to throw off hallest and lessen the weight which halloon had to carry, which was done by opening a bog of sand and dropping a few handfulls. At eight o clock, the increary in the barometrical tube told 26 inches, and five minutes subsequently 23, which showed that our gallant ship had lifted berself up were crally. The rising of the fluid was not the only way by which we knew we had been attaining a greater altitude, for we now enjoyed the rather unusual confliction of breaking the many ties in the Westapparently rise, for the glorium londingry had only disappeared as our craft sank, and again came in sight disappeared as our craft suck, and again came in signi-es the nysterious influence of the sand-tong lessenced the distance between us and the earth. A quarter of an hour clare of, and it became dark. The barometer then stood at 12 inches, and the weather was bitter cold. Our shawls and overcosts and gloves came into requisition, but in spite of these artificial aids to com-fort our linds were numb and our teeth chattered after the next suck.

It was, I think, about this time that an incident oc-curred, both exating and alarning. Prof. Wise crouched himself down in the wicker-car, covered him right irons of the fan-wheel machinery, and with as-istance from one of his fellow-voyagers clambered into the car. It was a lacky circumstance for Prof. W. that he did: for Mr. Gager found that the tube at He was, at that time, insensible, though as soon as the tube had been removed by Mr. Gager from its prox-imity to the Professor's olfactories, and a few hearty shakes given him, the comatese man revived, rubbed shakes given him, the contained han revived, intooching this eyes, muttered a few incoherent syllables, and inquired what brought his friend into the ear, and what was the matter. The proficient balloonist, who boaster of his two hundred and thirty-nine ascensions, had been taught a valuable lesson, and took good care thereafter to keep the lower and of the gas-bag out of

thereafter to keep the lower end of the gas-bag out of the way of his smellers.

While this was going on, the noble Atlantic had found the current that the aeronauts had declared was always blowing in the upper regions from the occident to the orient, and was now traveling toward the very star which they had picked out in the firmament as the beacon of the course they wished to take. The oiscovery was one weil calculated to perfect the restoration of senses in Prof. Wise, so happily begun by Mr. Gager. There broke from his hips a little cough: and saying, "Boys, let's sing," he struck up the stirring national authem, "Hall Coumbia," in which we all joined and carried through with a great deal of vigor and very little tune, as the frigitity of the atmosphere put quite a damper on patriotism and the since phere put quite a damper on patriotism and melody. We kept along in this west east current only a little while, however, as, from experiments made, it is important to say here, at the sacrifice of both gas and sand, it seemed that the lower currents were blowing nearly east (it turned out lower currents were blowing nearly east (it turned out that their course was a good deal north of east), and it was determined that the increase of our comfort would more than compensate for the less of time in making the coast, by lowering the vessel a considerable distance. It was some time before it was ascertained what amount of the ascending power it would be necessary to discharge in order to depress the balloon to the proper large and a proper large and a contract of the second of the second of the proper large and a contract of the second of the proper large and the second of the second of the second of the proper large and the second of the se to the proper point, and not until quite a large quartity of hallast had been expended, it being no longer light enough to make any instrumental obser-

The aerial ship descended until the atmosphere ceased to be very cold, when our party began a siege on the estables and drinkables, dispatching various good things, solid, fluid and mixed, with alacrity and relish. About this time (a little after midnight) there were momentary flashes of lightning on all sides of the horizon. The misky way appeared nice numnous phophorescent clouds, and heaven's jeweled tiara of stars glistened below us and above. Night's queenly browshimmered with the melow light of the new-born crescent moon. Star light and moon light! Here was the poesy to which Shelly paid such deep adoration, and which Alexander Smith delighted to cherish and to cultivate! Here was the mighty scroll of the ceruto cultivate. Here we she may agree to cultivate the complete dirinament, glittering all over with gorgeous heraldry. We broke another bottle to the blue sky, glittering all over with its gorgeous heraldry. At 12:35 o'clock we passed over a small river, but were unable to tell what it was, not being able to trace

then quite low, distinctly heard the wind passion through the tree boughs, sounding like Theavy rain. We emerged from the woods, if the term is allowable, and floated ever several habitations, which we saluted with our united voices. Only the dogs and the builtings had the kindness to send up their uncivilized acchangions, and in return we dispatched them the latest intelligence from St. Louis, done up in a copy of The Lectury News, as affording a sort of compromise between on haveness and their.

track. The river was countiess the wabasa, and the railroad the New-Albany and Salem.

Prof. Wise and Mr. Gager had been asleep since about half-past twelve o clock, and appeared to give the matter their unremitting attention. I had taken about an hour's rest in broken doses, having been in a dilemma whether to close my eyes on sublunary things or to keep a visual open for passing events. The quandary was settled by my coming to the conclusion, that as such trips as the Atlantic was making, were by no means of every day occurrence, it would not do to noise any of the incidents. Mr. La Mountain, who had been very jovially inclined during the early part of the night, suddenly became rather indisposed to talk, and I observed him bowing with closed eyes at the bottom of the boat. He had worked with great industry at Vernadah Hell in extinct the cords, valves &c. in of the boat. He had worked with great industry at Verandah Hall in getting the cords, valves, &c., in trum for the voyage, and had taken but little sisep. Morphene scenned to have some claim upon him, and was disposed to press it. While Hr. L. was dozing, I observed that a current of air was taking as downward and called his attention to it. We had just time to scoop up a couple of handfulls of ballast a piece and drop them overboard, to save as from a collision with The balleen, once more freed from a portion of her freight, deried up again into the air and went above the branches without touching, though the margin was quite small. It was inventy minutes to three o'clock then. The goddess of the dawn was just leading her coursers of daylight to the gate of the horizon, tinging the east with a faint purple glow. horizon, theging the east with a faint purple glow. Pretty soon another raddy flame lighted up, and at three or chek I could distinguish where there was a line in my note-book, sufficiently to avoid making one memoranoum directly over another. Five maintes clape, and the sure bare gone of their heats—the deep-mouthed does going to their kennels. The balloon was now riding majestically through the clear other. We were not high, apparently, yet a house below its looked the size of a cobule stone. Messes, Wise, Gager and La Mountain were fast a leep, and it despends to the control of the catter my-cif, was not misplaced, insemuch as there could have been nothing for me to do, except to wonder how far we had travied, what course we were taking, where we were going, and when we would get there, dinies that I performed with asionishing proficiency, for a novice. Yet I was not so engrossed in this philosophical copic years that I could not observe passing events. I noticed the same combination of our specific gravity. In all this calminess our monster bubble floated through the clouds. Twilight was on the earth, and gave to the color of the soil the appearance of fromer lakes. By this time the sun had sat to the inhabitants of the earth, though to us it was four or five degrees above the horizon. At 2k minutes after 7 we saw our escort, the Cemet, which looked like a mere bladder, effecting a landing far to the north-west.

Too much credit carnot be given "to the extensive which looked to the size of a bucket at starting, had melted to the size of a bucket at starting, had melted to the size of a bucket at starting and the original started for the size of a suitet, from which originations of the started for the size of a suitet, from which origination of the same combination of the start and finish the requires that had attracted him a start how, and every object was dressed in an either a same combination of the start and finish the requires that had attracted him a start how a start how, and every object was dressed in an either a same combination of the same combination of the start had attracted him at the earth part of the evening while above Himots, but the balloon was nearer the arth how, and every object was dressed in an either and him. waitst, from which circumstance it will be red that the weather had not been intensely At 3:25 o clock we floated over a village comp of a dozen or so houses in a pretty citater. By this time all the party were awake and lively, and we chatted and sung and ate till sunnise, at 4:15, when we left to the right of us a large rown which Mr. La Mountain

moderate speed near the forests, in a northern course, the thermometer ranging at 74°, and the harometer as low as 27; inches. Although the neconants were not pleased with this state of things, they said it was not test to throw off any ballast, as the sun's rays on the balloon would leat the gas and give the vessel a new tracks. There was easy indicately in that. balloon would heat the gas and give the vessel a new in petus upward. There was good philosophy in that, and pretty sean we noticed its verification. At 5 o'clock the mercury in the barometer had risen to 25 inches, showing our altitude to be nearly one mile. We could then hear the lowing of cows with distinctness. In seven minutes more the barometer indicated 151 metres, or as near as could be approximated, only three inches and a half below the intummon figure reacted during the voyage, which was at might, when it was tee dark to make observations on the instrument. Our highest altitude, therefore, was about two miles.

excellent protection for myself and Mr. Gager from the heated, yellow rays which were pouring in upon us. There was now no could that what had at airst secured a brilliancy of the eastern heavens was nothing less than an innense body of water. The acromants concluded that it could only be Lake Eric, and they were right; for, tracing the shore and observing the little is ands, its contour corresponded almost precisely with the map. A sublimer so he never broke on human view. Lake Eric, it will be remembered, has a surface of 7,860 square miles, and, though we could not behold the whole of it, the view lost none of its mar, nicence from the cause. Its expanse, limited and

bounced only by the great zone where it blended with the heavens, seemed an eternity of waters—vast, measureless as the bending canopy itself. Groups of white clouds, like great puffs from a steam pipe, floated languidy on every side, infolding their genze-like robes and passing off in eddying currents. There was a collection of noness haddled together where the Maumee River pours its tribute into the lap of the lake, and this was Toledo; and there, in that great bend, dotted with specks of land, Perry gained his victory in 1813.

Seven a clock saw the galiant Atlantic parting company with the shore, a little north of Port Chilton, then making due East. We were low enough to distinguish objects of the size of men, and as the balloon darted above houses, we could plainly descrat people and hear their voices. One appealensive individual bellowed out, "You'd better watch out; that's the Lake!" while another contented himself with the exclusion, "Hoo-ee!" A small propeller did the Atlantic the honer to blow her whistle as a salutation, and immediately hove to, her commander doubtless where he would have to pick us out. A considerable quantity of ballast was row discharged, and as at 7:25 of clock we sweet by Sardusky City the balloser shot up to 124 inches, the thermometer indicating 50°. The balloor, having reached the rarified regions, expanded simost to its full capacity, and again it was found necessary to pull down the safety valve and let off gas. By this time we had sailed far from the shore, and the bosom of the lake appeared dotted for miles with white objects, which we knew to be schooners. Messre, La Mountain and Gager had been asleep since seven o'clock, but at half past eight Prof. Wise directed more ballast to be thrown overboard, and they awake to see what the matter was. The alarm which suggested this was soon over, however, and at nice awoke to see what the matter was. The marin white suggested this was soon over, however, and at nite o'clock the whole party were as merry as when they were lifted toward the clouds at starting. At half past rine o'clock we overtook a steamer bound for Buffalo, the docks of which were crowded with persons, whose huzzas was borne to our cars, attended by the shrid scream of the boat's steam whistle. We were wafting along no more than 500 feet from the Lake, is a North-seaterly course making decidedly the fastest over Long Peint, hear the spot made famous by the delectable prize fist battle of Morrisacy and Heenan for the championship of America! Soon we had traversed nearly the entire length of Lake Erie, a distance of

two hundred and fifty miles, accomplished in three hours!

At half-past 10 o'clock we had Lake Eric and Lake woncer. The balloon had now attaned an antique of mearly a mile. A terrible storm was surging beneath us, the trees waving and the mad waves surging against the shores of Eric in an awfully tempestacus manner. But above the careering whirloods and the thundering breakers swam the proud Attantic, not a cord displaced, nor a breadth of silk disturbed, soaring aloft with her expectant crew, and gaily heading for the salt crests which bound our vast Republic. Now, the adurate comes the suburyel root of the blashing like a gurgle, comes the subdued roar of the plashing and headlong Catavact of Niagara.

At 11 o'clock, having skimmed over the Lake shore, still bound eastwardly, the balloon brought us in sight of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, as also of the colobrated Welland Canal. We had reached a hight of more than a mile, the barometer marking 23.6 inches. At 12 o'clock we were nearly between the Falls and Buffalo. o clock we were hearly between the Fairs and Bullion inclining rather to the left of the latter. Here we had a view of the great cataract, O-ni-au ga rah, "the thunder of the water," as the Indians call it, Gen. Bruck's Monument, Queenstown, Grand Island, St. Catherine's, Gravel Bay, Lewiston, Black Rock, Fort Eric, and other celebrities of that locality. The famous Falls were quite insignificant, seen from our altitude. There was, to us, a descent of about two fest, and the water seemed to be perfectly motionless. The spray gave the whole an appearance as office, and there was nothing grand or sublime about it. Passing the western terminus of the Eric Canal, the balloon was borne directly toward Loke Ontario. Our ballast was now nearly exhausted, and to have determined on crossing the second take would have been sheer recklessness and hardshood. At this point it was resolved to descend to the earth, land Mr. Gager and myself, in our stead take in a sufficient quantity of new ballast, and again steer for the Atlante Overn. Could this have been done there is scarcely a doubt of Messre. Wise and La Mountain's reaching their destination. The air-ship was lowered, but was immediately caught in the was lowered, but was immediately caught in the horricane which was then raging, and carried very near the tops of trees which were bending and swaying to and fro by the force of the wind. Mr. La Mountain at once threw over the buckets and their contents, and the lift this gave us kept us from being crushed in the woods. Like a builet we shot out into the Lake. The machinery was got in rendiness to be tossed out, and every possible preparation made for keeping out the waves. For a while we remained the bare that we would be able to make the broad expanse of deep in safety, though we know we had nearly 190 miles to traverse. But this hope died out in less than an hour, as the trooping winds bore down on us, it seemed, with greater and increasing ficreness. We had got far out, and there was no land in sight. A dreary waste of nearly 7,000 square miles could not have seen in the circumstance anything but

For a time again our flying ship was broyed up out lething, overcoats, bundles of papers, provisions, pitched out into the lake, and still we kept in st hopeless proximity. Mr. La Mountain had were pitched out into the lake, and still we kept in almost hopeless proximity. Mr. La Mountain had said he desired to take care of the hout, and advised me to get into the car above, with Mosers. Wise and Gager, which I hastened to do. No sconer hall planted myself firmly in the wicker basket than down, down down with fearful speed west the balloon toward the lake. I closed my eyes involuntarily, but was quickly aroused by a chash and a langua of the car few and. Three times were there a terrible clatter and speach. One moment more of life, thought I. Looking around I beheld a feat doaring off, and the same material the balloon carted our of the water. Poor the greatest questions in the governments of the world have been abstract. He would aivise as strong resistance to a bisarce as to practical questions. Nations which submit to abstract as to practical questions. Nations which submit to abstract as to practical questions of wrong will not be greater than 100 per per man their independence. Let no man, then, say that all their discussion about Slavery in the Turni their independence. Let no man, then, say that all their discussion about Slavery in the Turni their independence. Let no man, then, say that all their discussion about Slavery in the Turni to the world have been settled by abstract questions of the world have been settled by abstract questions. The Bred Scott decision was only introduced to make the world have been settled by abstract questions. The Bred Scott decision was only introduced an abstract one proposed was to be a settled by abstract questions where the interest immediately at stake were only in the strong of the control of the strong of the cont

prebensions. When there was nothing more to be done below, Mr. La Mountain drew himself up by the rope into the car. Everything, had now gone hot an overcant and two blankets, which were saved to be

overcoat and two blankets, which were saved to be used as a final resert.

How wistfully did four persons strain their eyes that day in the direction of the shore; and would inever, tever come in sight! Mr. Gager's face bore 45 expression of mingled sadaes as and soluttade, perhaps how as thinking of a group of nappy faces, all unconscious of his peril, away in Beanington, V. Mr. La. Mannian seemed more hopeful, and Prof. Was talked as though we were certained getting safe over the lake, though he warned as of dange, as somes we should be off the water. Prof. Was theory was, that if the heat should get swap ped the balloon would at a have menentum and power sufficient to drag us to shore, which happily had by this time appeared in the dim distance. A prepoler called Young America shortly afterward hore dawn upon us to come to our reflect but we scudded some huntreds of feet before her bows, and so that hope falled.

before these strong cords were broken. The ballocal actually went through a mile or forest, and, tearing down trees and breaking branches, pursued its reseabless course, dashing our car to and fro against tranks and limbs, until the stout netting had broken little by little, and the balloon itself had no longer any protection, when striking a tall treefthe silk was punctured in a dozen places and rent into ribbles, leaving the carestop of the work twenty feet above the ground. The course of the balloon through the woods left a path similar to that of a tornato. Trees half the size of a man's body were supposed in twain asthough they were The course of the balloon through the woods left a path similar to that of a tornato. Free half the size of a man's body were snapped in twain as though they were pipe at me, and hage lambs are scattered it be leaves. It is difficult to see how any one of the quartette escepted with his life. It happened that the landing was made within 150 yards of a settlement, and the crash was so great that the people ran to the spot to see what had happened. Su galar as it would appear, there was only one of the four rejured in the least—Mr. La. Mountain receiving some a ight custuasions about one of his hips, and the remainder escaping without a scratch. When we got down, which was done partly by popes and partly by means of a broken tree, several peosies were standing around with open mouths and eyes staring our wonder. We then being either that we were landed on the place of Truman O. We had been 10 hours and 40 minutes traveling a distance which cannot be computed at less than 100 miles, and is said to reach as much as 1,300.

Our landing, though so hazardous, was in cre important respect a footnate one, i asmuch as we tell among hospitable people, who treated us in a spirit of politeness which might be cannoted by persons of mero genteel pretensions. About aventy women and young girls surrounded us, and had a million questions to propound relative to the extraordinary veyage. But we seen got used to that sort of thing. In the bottom of the car we found a couple of copies of The St. Louis Price Current and the eard of Fred. Kreise mar, candidate for the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court, which were seized and appropriated at once, perhaps for some cabinet of cariesties.

After the natives had somewhat recovered from their surprise, we were beset on every side to accumpany all of them home, and take "a snack of something to eat." One elderly lady insisted on our going home with her, because she wanted to get up a "starting first rate dinner." And a first-rate dimer it was, whereal we said down to an excellent cup of

first-rate dinner." And a first-rate dinner it was, whereat we sat down to an excellent cup of tea cach, superior bread and butter, lettune, and other well-prepared viands, including eberry and blackberry pie. Having firished our meal, and being anxious to let our fielends knew of our anfety, we inquired the way to the nearest telegraph station, which was at Adams, tea miles distant, on the Watertown and Rome Railroad. Mr. Wayne geared up a seam for Mr. Gager and I, while a neighbor performed a like service for Prof. Wise and Mr. La Mountain. On the roat to Adams, one of Mr. Wayne a nequalitances met him and asked Wise and Mr. La Mountain. On the road to Adams, one of Mr. Wayne's acquaintances met him and asked him if he had heard about the air balloon which had alighted in the woods. A glow of pride and complacency spread all over our driver's honest phile, as he replied, with an affirmative shake of the head, "Yes, and here's two of the men that was in it?" The foot-traveler felt immediately that he had been collined.

The root-traveler left immediately that he had been colliged.

Our arrival at Adams was such an event as to deserve rotice. We made our basiness known at the telegraph office without delay, and sat down to prepare dispatches, a half dozen loungers gathering about us, and, as they were civilly answered, the news spread like a prairie on fire. We had scarcely finished our messages when each one of us found himself surrounded and had to go through the entire account.

messages when each one of us found himself surrounded, and had to go through the entire account.
One after another came up, each wanting us to repeat the whole narrative from the commencement. There was a dress parade of military going on is the street, but it had to pule its ineffectual fire before us "foreigners." They are very sensible people in Adams, probably, though they hesitated to achieve that a journey had been accomplished to their county from so remote a region as St. Louis in less than twenty hours. Some excuse may be found for their incredictionshees in the fact that they had recently been swindled by a miserable hoax concorted by some ingenious. lossness in the fact that they had recently been swine-died by a miserable hoax concocted by some ingenious rewapaper editor, relative to the descent of an imagi-nary meteor somewhere in that vicinity. It was eng-gested that the aeroline was nothing more nor less than a bag of sand from the Atlantic balloon. The Adama-ites are "down" on newspaper heaxes. Some gentlemen remarked that it night he well for Prof. Wise to address the multitude on the subject which seemed to agitate them with such transverse sentiments of faith and disbellef, and the professor in obedience gave out that if a hall could be procured be

obedience gave out that if a hall could be procured he would relate a history of what our party had done and seen, whereupon a meeting was convocted on the spot.

In half an hour the whole town knew of Prof. W.'s
promise, and in a few minutes a commedious room was jamimed full of ladies and gentlemen anxious to hear "all about it." So the veteran Wise, Mr. Gager and myself (Mr. La Mountain had returned to look after the wrecked balloon) were tro tod out on a large platform, a President and Secretary were appointed, and the assemblage being thus organized, Prof. Wise proceeded to lay before his anchence an interesting account of the voyage from point to point. When he had concluded, Mr. Gager was called on, and made some appropriate remarks relative to the cold shoulder which is usually turned to projects of importance in their inhancy. Both gettlemen stated their entire satisfaction with the experiment made, and annothood that they were more than ever convinced that the science of aerostation would yet amount to semething named full of ladies and gentlemen anxious to hear science of aerostation would yet amount to something which would astonish the world.

above very hastily prepared parrative is already and that no recent is left for comments on the objects attained by the results to be anticipated by the voyage. The journey is the lorgest one by for ever made. Mr. Green, the celebrated English aeronaut, made a trip some years ago of five hundred miles, accompanied by two others, but this is now entirely eclipsed, and Prof. Wise announces that if he can raise the requisite means he will immediately undertake to sail in an aerial ship across the Atlantic Ocean. I believe this undertaking can be accomplished. Ws. Hypr.

HAYANA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HAVANA, July 2, 1859. A sailer, who was intoxicated, last Wednesday evening, was taken into custody by a Sales Guardia and refusing to proceed to the prison, the Salve Guardia drew his sword and inflicted a severe wound on the sailer's head, and then placed him in the Charity Hospital.

The attacks of yellow fever on board the shipping are pether numerous nor of so malignant a character as they were during the last two years.

We have had heavy showers on each of the last

Classed Sugars have suddenly advanced a half real conject such a versions upon the basis of Si reals per strobe for D. S. No. 12.

Molestes without much demand at 3i reals per keg for Clayed, and 4i reals per keg for Muscovado.

Freights as last reported; it is believed, however,

that the rates will seen improve.

Exchanges heavy, and tend downward; on London, 150 to per cent premium: on New-York, 31 to per cent premium; on New Orleans, 526 per cent premium, short sight; the demand, however, for this

latter exchange is very slight.

Mr. W. H. Waters will apply our friends in Levera France with The Tailven.